



LOST.

A RING, set with eleven ROSE DIAMONDS. Any person who has found the same, upon delivering it to Patrick, jeweller, Edinburgh, shall be handsomely rewarded.

MONEY LOST.

THERE was dropped out of a bundle, between Spittletown, near Thornhill and Kerrie-Nook, on Saturday morning last, a Parcel, containing Twenty Pounds Twelve Shillings in silver, and one half Guinea. The money was put up in a harn bag, tied with a knitten, and sealed with black wax; and the whole was wrapped in a napkin, spotted with red spots.

Whoever has found the same, will please to give it to Mr James Wingate vintner in Stirling, where they shall receive FIVE POUNDS for their honesty.

WHEREAS James Hutchison merchant, late

Provost of Ayr, was, upon Monday the 21st day of May last, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon, upon the high way betwixt Colmonell and Girvan, in the Muir of Aldous, ROBBED of his Saddle-bags and Pocket-book, containing several hundred Pounds in Bank Notes, besides Bills, Accompts, and other valuable papers.—The persons who robbed him were three stout men, one of them being dressed in blue clothes, who held a pistol to Mr Hutchison's breast; and the other two men, who pulled him off his horse, wore grey plaids above their clothes, and had hofs upon their legs, but wanted shoes.—The Magistrates and Town Council of Ayr hereby offer a reward of THIRTY GUINEAS to any person who shall discover and secure the said Robbers, or any of them: To be paid by the Town-treasurer, upon conviction of the offender or offenders. And Mr Hutchison hereby offers a further Reward of TWENTY GUINEAS: To be paid by him upon conviction of the offender or offenders, as aforesaid.

JAMES FERGUSSON, Town-clerk.

STOLEN.

From the Stables of Keilor, in the parish of Kettins, and thire of Forfar, upon the night of the 4th current.

A BLACK MARE, eight years old, swith tailed, with a large white ratch in her face, some grey hairs in her mane behind where the saddle sets; carries her head remarkable high, is full fifteen hands high, and her two hind feet white above the first joints. She has a very long step, when trotting.

Whoever will secure the said mare, or give information where she is, to John Hatley at Keilor, by Cupar Angus, will receive a suitable reward, and all expenses paid.

The greatest Pennyworths at present in this City. SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, HATS, &c.

For READY MONEY only;

Being the whole Stock of GOODS belonging to

JOHN LEIGH TON, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh:

CONSISTING of superfine Broad Cloths, Hunters Cloths, and Duffles; variety of fashionable Stuffs for vests and breeches; Hats; Bombazeens, Modes, Perfians, Callimancoes, Laftings, Flannels, Shal-lons, Corduroys; variety of black and coloured Silk Handkerchiefs; white and buff Quiltings; Velvets and Florentines, for vests and breeches, &c. &c.

As the Goods must be sold off immediately, the whole will be sold greatly below prime cost; and the stock of real superfine Cloths will be sold at 14s. per yard, for ready money; and to continue until all is sold off.

INVERARY CARPETS,

Configned by the Manufacturer to

JAMES DEWAR,

Front of Bridge-Street, Edinburgh:

WHICH, upon inspection, be found equal in quality, colours, and patterns, to any made in Scotland; and are to be sold in retail at the following low prices, for ready money only:

Black ground, common colours, at 3s. per square yard.
Green ground, ditto, ditto, 3s. 3d. per ditto.
Black ground, with ingrained colours, 3s. 4d. per ditto.
Green ground, with ditto, 3s. 6d. per ditto.

J. DEWAR continues to sell, on the lowest terms, all kinds of WOOLLEN DRAPERY and MEN'S MERCERY GOODS; and has just now received a variety of new fancy and coloured CLOTHS for the season, many of which are particularly calculated for LADIES RIDING HABITS.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Croftscroft,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Begg leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. Teas from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight.

The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, for READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5s. 6d. and 6s.

PETER FORRESTER AND CO.

Opposite the Cross, Edinburgh,

HAVE always on hand a large complete Assortment of all kinds of Goods in the HARDWARE and JEWELLERY Branches, of which they are constantly getting fresh supplies, by the most speedy conveyances, from the principal manufacturers in England: And they have just now received, per the Fly, an Elegant Assortment of the following Articles:

Silver Shoe Buckles, with Gold Nobs and Edgings, being the very newest London patterns.
Plated and Gilt ditto.
Fine Set Stock and Knee Buckles, with Gold Edgings.
Fine Set Shoe ditto, with ditto.
Sets of Silver and Plated Casters, with five and eight glares each.
Plain Set Gold Cravate and Hair Slides.
Ditto, with Enamelled Figures, Hair Pieces, &c.
Gold Breast Pins, Plain, Enamelled, and Set.
Ditto with Hair Pieces, Paintings, &c.
Pearl and metal Breast Pins, a great variety.
Gold Rings, of all the different patterns now in fashion;—and new patterns of Hair-work for Rings, Lockets, Bracelets, &c.
Neat Silk and Hair Watch and Cane Strings.
A great variety of Small Mirrors, and Paintings on Glass, with elegant Gilt Frames that come remarkably cheap.
They continue to give the highest prices for Light Gold, Old Silver, and Lace: And exchange Silver Plate of all kinds on the most reasonable terms.

The strictest attention to Commissions from the Country.

N. B. At their Russia Warehouse, within the Royal Exchange, are to be had, a great variety of Russian Sheetings, Tweels, Towellings, Printed Linens, Rubbers, Dressing Gowns, &c. &c.

RED and WHITE CLOVER SEED.

THIS Day arrived, at Mrs EAGLE's, on Commission, from ENGLAND, a Parcel of exceeding good CLOVER SEED. To be sold on reasonable terms.

Edinburgh, June 9, 1781.

CARRON, 6th June 1781.

IN order to prevent the Depredations that generally are occasioned by the landing of the enemies Privateers, Carron Company will furnish any town, village, Nobleman and Gentleman's seat on the sea-coast, with CARRONADES, ready for service, and which may be mounted upon a common cart, and transported on the shortest notice. The fallers most suited are 4, 6, and 9 pounders, which are sold with carriages complete at 20s. for each lib. weight of their respective shot.

A 4 pounder, with carriages, rammer, &c. 4 l. and 20 rounds of shot 20 s. in all 5 l.

A 6 pounder, with ditto, 6 l. 20 rounds of shot 30s.—in all 7 l. 10s.

A 9 pounder, with ditto, 9 l. 20 rounds of shot 45 s.—in all 11 l. 5 s.

WILLIAM WALLACE

HUMBLY begs leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, That he has taken, and fitted up in the neatest and most elegant manner, that large and commodious INN, the GEORGE, at Bridge Port, lately possessed by Mr Cockburn, and hopes, by the most care and assiduity, to merit the encouragement of the Public. The Inn is well known to be among the first in Scotland, that he flatters himself a further recommendation of the house will be deemed unnecessary.—For ready service and genteel usage, he hopes none shall go beyond him; and, as he has already experienced favours in this line, he will endeavour to make his gratitude keep pace with his success, and a punctual obedience to orders accompany every command.—He has laid in a complete assortment of the best liquors of every kind, with which he will supply his guests at the most moderate rates; and the utmost attention will be bestowed on such horses and carriages as are intrusted to his care.—As he has likewise taken some good grass parks, gentlemen's horses may be accommodated with grazing for any period during the season.

N. B. Post Chaises, with good horses and careful drivers, hired to any part of Great Britain, and the utmost diligence used on the road.—Also Saddle Horses on the shortest notice.

ROUP OF TOLLS.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable to the shire of Edinburgh, and collected at the Turnpike gates and bars erected at Kirkbrackhead, Broughton Loan, and North Leith, and at the cross-bar near Stockbridge Mills, are jointly to be SET in tack, for one year from and after the 1st day of July next, by the Trustees for putting in execution the turnpike acts for the shire of Edinburgh, at their first General Meeting, to be held by them upon the 12th day of June instant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session House, Edinburgh.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

TOLLS TO LET.

THE TOLLS and DUTIES payable to the shire of Edinburgh, and collected at the turnpike gates and bars erected at Weight's Houses and Nine Mile Burn, in Wright's Houses district, are jointly to be LET in tack, for one year from and after the 15th day of June current, by the Trustees for putting in execution the turnpike acts for the shire of Edinburgh, at their General Meeting, upon Tuesday the 12th of June current, at twelve o'clock noon, within the New Session House, Edinburgh.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 5.

Whitehall, June 4, 1781.

THIS morning Captain Broderick, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived from Charles-Town, South Carolina, with Dispatches from his Lordship, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies and Extracts:

Guildford, March 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

HAVING occasion to dispatch my Aid de Camp, Captain Broderick, with the particulars of the action of the 15th, in compliance with general directions from Sir Henry Clinton, I shall embrace the opportunity to give your Lordship an account of the operations of the troops under my command, previous to that event, and of those subsequent, until the departure of Captain Broderick.

My plan for the winter's campaign was to penetrate into North Carolina, leaving South Carolina in security against any probable attack in my absence.

Lord Rawdon, with a considerable body of troops, had charge of the defensive, and I proceeded about the middle of January upon the offensive operations. I decided to march by the upper, in preference to the lower roads, leading into North Carolina, because fords being frequent above the forks of the rivers, my passage there could not easily be obstructed; and General Greene having taken post on the Pedee, and there being few fords in any of the great rivers of this country below their forks, especially in winter, I apprehended being much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter route. I was the more induced to prefer this route, as I hoped in my way to be able to destroy or drive out of South Carolina the corps of the enemy commanded by General Morgan, which threatened our valuable district of Ninety-six; and I likewise hoped by rapid marches to be between General Greene and Virginia, and by that means force him to fight, without receiving any Reinforcement from that Province, or, failing of that, to oblige him to quit North Carolina with precipitation, and thereby encourage our friends to make good their promises of a general rising, to assist me in re-establishing His Majesty's Government.

The unfortunate affair of the 17th of January was a very unexpected and severe blow; however, being thoroughly sensible that defensive measures would be certain ruin to the affairs of Britain in the Southern Colonies, this event did not deter me from prosecuting the original plan.

That General Greene might be uncertain of my intended route as long as possible, I had left General Leslie at Camden, until I was ready to move from Wynneshorough, and he was now within a march of me. I employed the 18th in forming a junction with him, and in collecting the remains of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Corps; after which, great exertions were made by part of the army, without baggage, to retake our prisoners, and to intercept General Morgan's corps, on its retreat to the Catawba; but the celerity of their movements, and the swelling of the numberless creeks in our way, rendered all our efforts fruitless. I therefore assembled the army on the 25th at Ram-foure's Mill, on the South fork of the Catawba; and, as the loss of my light troops could only be remedied by the activity of the whole corps, I employed a half of two days in collecting some flour, and in destroying superfluous baggage; and all my waggons, except those loaded with hospital stores, salt and ammunition, and four reserved empty in readiness for sick or wounded. In this measure, though at the expence of a great deal of officer's baggage, and of all prospect in future of rum, and even a regular supply of provisions to the soldiers, I must, in justice to this army, say, that there was the most general and cheerful acquiescence.

In the mean time, the rains had rendered the North Catawba im-

passable, and General Morgan's corps, the militia of the rebellious counties of Haw and Wicaklenburgh, first Davidson, or the gang of plunderers usually under the command of General Sumpter, not then recovered from his wounds, had occupied all the fords in a space of more than forty miles upwards than the Fork. I approached the river, during its height, by short marches, so as to give the enemy equal apprehensions for several fords; and, after having procured the best information in my power, I resolved to attempt the passage at a private Ford (then slightly guarded) then McCowan's Ford, on the morning of the 31st of February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webster was detached with part of the army, and all the baggage, to Beattie's Ford, six miles above McCowan's, where General Davidson was supposed to be posted with 500 militia, and was directed to make every possible demonstration, by cannonading and otherwise, of an intention to force a passage there; and I marched at one in the morning, with the brigade of guards, regiment of Bosc, 23d regiment, two hundred cavalry, and two three-pounders, to the Ford fixed upon for the real attempt. The morning being very dark and rainy, and part of our way through a wood, where there was no road, one of the three-pounders, in front of the 13th regiment and the cavalry, overfired in a swamp, and occasioned those corps to loose the line of march; and some of the artillery-men belonging to the other gun (one of whom had the match) having stopped to assist, were likewise left behind. The head of the column, in the mean while, arrived at the bank of the river, and day began to break. I could make no use of the gun that was up, and it was evident, from the number of fires on the other side, that the opposition would be greater than I expected. However, as I knew the rain then falling would soon render the river again impassable, and I had received information the evening before, that General Greene had arrived in General Morgan's camp, and that his army was marching after him with the greatest expedition, I determined not to desist from the attempt; and therefore, full of confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Brigadier-General O'Hara, and of the brigade of guards under his command, I ordered them to march on; but, to prevent confusion, not to fire until they gained the opposite bank. Their behaviour justified my high opinion of them; for a constant fire from the enemy, in a ford upwards of 300 yards wide, in many places up to their middle, with a rocky bottom and strong current, made no impression on their cool and determined valour, nor checked their passage. The light infantry, landing first, immediately formed, and, in a few minutes, killed or dispersed every thing that appeared before them, the rest of the troops forming and advancing in succession. We now learned, that we had been opposed by about 300 militia, that had taken post there, only the evening before, under the command of General Davidson: Their General, and two or three other officers, were among the killed; the number of wounded was uncertain, and a few were taken prisoners. On our side Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and three men were killed, and thirty-six wounded, all of the light infantry and grenadiers of the guards. By this time the rear of the column had joined, and the whole having passed with the greatest dispatch, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry and 23d regiment, to pursue the routed militia. A few were soon killed or taken, and Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton having learned, that 3 or 400 of the neighbouring militia were to assemble that day at Tarrank's House, about 10 miles from the Ford, leaving his infantry, he went on with the cavalry, and finding the militia as expected, attacked them instantly, and totally routed them, with little loss on his side, and on their's between 40 and 50 wounded or prisoners. This stroke, with our passage of the Ford, so effectually dispersed the militia, that we met with no further opposition on our march to the Yadkin, through one of the most rebellious tracts in America.

During this time, the rebels having quitted Beattie's Ford, Lieutenant Colonel Webster was passing his detachment and the baggage of the army. This had become tedious and difficult by the continuance of the rain and the swelling of the river; but all joined us soon after dark, about six miles from Beattie's Ford. The other fords were likewise abandoned by the enemy. The greatest part of the militia dispersed; and General Morgan, with his corps, marched all that afternoon, and the following night, towards Salisbury. We pursued next morning, in hopes to intercept him between the rivers, and, after struggling with many difficulties, arising from swelled creeks and bad roads, the guards came up with his rear, in the evening of the 3d, routed it, and took a few waggons, at the Trading Ford of the Yadkin. He had passed the body of his infantry in flats, and his cavalry and waggons by the Ford, during that day and the preceding night; but, at the time of our arrival, the boats were secured on the other side, and the ford had become impassable. The river continuing to rise, and the weather appearing unfavourable, I determined to march to the Upper Fords, after procuring a small supply of provisions at Salisbury. This, and the height of the creeks in our way, detained me two days, and, in that time, Morgan having quitted the banks of the river, I had information from our friends, who crossed in canoes, that General Greene's army was marching with the utmost dispatch to form a junction with him at Guildford. Not having had time to collect the North Carolina militia, and having received no reinforcement from Virginia, I concluded that he would do every thing in his power to avoid an action on the fourth side of the Dan; and, it being my interest to force him to fight, I made great expedition, and got between him and the Upper Fords; and, being assured that the Lower Fords are seldom practicable in winter, and that he could not collect many flats at any of the ferries, I was in great hopes that he would not escape me without receiving a blow.

Nothing could exceed the patience and alacrity of the officers and soldiers, under every species of hardship and fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but our intelligence upon this occasion was exceedingly defective, which, with heavy rains, bad roads, and the passage of many deep creeks, and bridges destroyed by the enemy's light troops, rendered all our exertions vain; for, upon our arrival at Boyd's Ferry, on the 15th, we learned that his rear-guard had got over the night before, his baggage and main body having passed the preceding day, at that and a neighbouring ferry, where more flats had been collected than had been represented to me as possible. My force being ill-suited to enter by that quarter so powerful a province as Virginia, and North Carolina being in the utmost confusion, after giving the troops a halt of one day, I proceeded by easy marches to Hillsborough, where I erected the King's standard, and invited, by proclamation, all loyal subjects to repair to it, and to stand forth and take an active part in assisting me to restore order and constitutional government. As a considerable body of friends were said to reside between the Haw and Deep Rivers, I detached Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton on the 23d, with the cavalry, and a small body of infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in assembling. Unluckily, a detachment of the rebel light troops had crossed the same day, and, by accident, fell in with about two hundred of our friends, under Colonel Pyle, on their way to Hillsborough, who, mistaking the rebels for Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's corps, allowed themselves to be surrounded, and a number of them were most infamously butchered, when begging for quarter, without making the least resistance. The same day, I had certain intelligence, that General Greene, having been reinforced, had re-crossed the Dan, which rendering it imprudent to separate my corps, occasioned the recall of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's detachment; and forage and provisions being scarce in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough, as well as the position too distant (upon the approach of the rebel army) for the protection of the body of our friends, I judged it expedient to cross the Haw, and encamped near Allamance Creek, detaching Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry, light company of the guards, and 150 men of Lieutenant Colonel Webster's brigade, a few miles from me on the road to Deep River, more effectually to cover the country.

General Greene's light troops soon made their appearance; and, on the 2d, a patrol having reported, that they had seen both cavalry and infantry near to his post, I directed Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton to

move forward, with proper precautions, and endeavours to discover the designs of the enemy. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a considerable corps, which he immediately attacked and routed; but, being ignorant of their force, and whether they were supported, with great prudence desisted from pursuit. He soon learned from prisoners, that those he had beat were Lee's legion, three or four hundred back mountain men under Colonel Preston, with a number of militia; and that General Greene, with part of his army, was not far distant. Our situation for the former few days had been amongst timid friends, and adjoining to inveterate rebels. Between them, I had been totally destitute of information, which lost me a very favourable opportunity of attacking the rebel army. General Greene fell back to Thomson's house, near Boyd's Ford, on the Reedy Fork; but his light troops and militia still remained near us, and as I was informed that they were posted carefully at separate plantations, for the convenience of subsisting, I marched on the 6th to drive them in, and to attack General Greene, if an opportunity offered. I succeeded completely in the first, and at Weitzel's Mill on the Reedy Fork, where they made a stand, the back mountain men, and some Virginia militia, suffered considerably, with little loss on our side; but a timely and precipitate retreat over the Haw prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginia reinforcements were upon their march, and it was apparent that the enemy would, if possible, avoid risking an action before their arrival.

The neighbourhood of the forks of the Dan in their rear, and the extreme difficulty of subsisting my troops in that exhausted country, putting it out of my power to force them, my resolution was to give our friends time to join us, by covering their country as effectually as possible, consistent with the subsistence of the troops, still approaching the communication with our shipping in Cape Fear River, which I saw it would soon become indispensably necessary to open, on account of the sufferings of the army, from the want of supplies of every kind; at the same time I was determined to fight the rebel army, if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impossible to succeed in that great object of our arduous campaign, the calling forth the numerous loyalists of North Carolina, whilst a doubt remained on their minds of the superiority of our arms. With these views, I had moved to the Quaker Meeting, in the forks of Deep River, on the 13th, and on the 14th I received the information which occasioned the movements that brought on the action at Guilford, of which I shall give your Lordship an account in a separate letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Guilford, March 17, 1781.

My Lord,

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops under my command obtained a signal victory, on the 13th instant, over the rebel army, commanded by General Greene.

In pursuance of my intended plan, communicated to your Lordship in my dispatch No. 7, I had encamped on the 13th instant at the Quaker Meeting, between the forks of Deep River. On the 14th I received information that General Butler, with a body of North Carolina militia, and the expected reinforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia state regiment, a corps of Virginia eighteen months men, 3000 Virginia militia, and recruits for the Maryland line, had joined General Greene; and that the whole army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 men, was marching to a tack the British troops. During the afternoon, intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the night, that he had advanced that day to Guilford, about 12 miles from our camp. Being now persuaded that he had resolved to hazard an engagement, after detaching Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton with our waggons and baggage, escorted by his own regiment, a detachment of 100 infantry, and 20 cavalry, towards Bell's Mill on Deep River, I marched with the rest of the corps at day-break, on the morning of the 15th, to meet the enemy, or to attack them in their encampment. About four miles from Guilford, our advanced guard, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, fell in with a corps of the enemy, consisting of Lee's legion, some Back Mountain men, and Virginia militia, which he attacked with his usual good conduct and spirit, and defeated: And continuing our march, we found the rebel army posted on rising ground, about a mile and a half from the Court-house. The prisoners taken by Lieut. Colonel Tarleton, having been several days with the advanced corps, could give me no account of the enemy's order or position, and the country people were extremely inaccurate in their description of the ground. Immediately between the head of the column and the enemy's line, was a considerable plantation, one large field of which was on our left of the road, and two others, with a wood of about 200 yards broad between them, on our right of it; beyond these fields the wood continued for several miles to our right. The wood beyond the plantation in our front, in the skirt of which the enemy's first line was formed, was about a mile in depth, the road then leading into an extensive space of cleared ground about Guilford Court-house. The woods on our right and left were reported to be impracticable for cannon; but as that on our right appeared to be most open, I resolved to attack the left wing of the enemy, and whilst my disposition was making for that purpose, I ordered Lieutenant Macleod to bring forward the guns, and cannonade their center. The attack was directed to be made in the following order:

On the right the regiment of Bosc, and the 71st regiment, led by Major-General Leslie, and supported by the 1st battalion of guards; on their left, the 23d and 33d regiments, led by Lieut. Col. Webster, and supported by the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards, commanded by Brigadier-General O'Hara; the Yagers and light infantry of the guards remained in the wood on the left of the guns; and the cavalry in the road, ready to act as circumstances might require. Our preparations being made, the action began about half an hour past one in the afternoon: Major-General Leslie, after being obliged, by the great extent of the enemy's line, to bring up the 1st battalion of guards to the right of the regiment of Bosc, soon defeated every thing before him: Lieut. Col. Webster, having joined the left of Major-General Leslie's division, was no less successful in his front, when, on finding that the left of the 33d was exposed to a heavy fire from the right wing of the enemy, he changed his front to the left, and being supported by the Yagers and light infantry of the guards, attacked and routed it; the grenadiers and 2d battalion of guards moving forward to occupy the ground left vacant by the movement of Lieut. Col. Webster.

All the infantry being now in the line, Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton had directions to keep his cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive orders, except to protect any of the corps from the most evident danger of being defeated. The excessive thickness of the woods rendered our bayonets of little use, and enabled the broken enemy to make frequent stands, with an irregular fire, which occasioned some loss, and to several of the corps great delay, particularly on our right, where the first battalion of guards and regiment of Bosc were warmly engaged in front, flank, and rear, with some of the enemy that had been routed on the first attack, and with part of the extremity of their left wing, which by the closeness of the wood had been pushed unbroken. The 71st regiment and grenadiers, and 2d battalion of guards, not knowing what was passing on their right, and hearing the fire advance on their left, continued to move forward, the artillery keeping pace with them on the road, followed by the cavalry. The 2d battalion of the Guards first gained the clear ground near Guilford Court-house, and found a corps of Continental infantry, much superior in number, formed in the open field on the left of the road. Glowing with impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking two six-pounders, but, pursuing into the wood with too much ardour, were thrown into confusion by a very heavy fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the field, by Col. Washington's Dragoons, with the loss of the six-pounders they had taken. The enemy's cavalry was soon repulsed by a well-directed fire from two three-pounders, just brought up by Lieutenant Macleod; and by the appearance of the grenadiers of the Guards and of the 71st regiment, which, having been impeded by some deep ravines, were now coming out of the wood, on the right of the Guards, opposite to the Court-house. By the spirited exertions of Brigadier-General O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d battalion of Guards was soon rallied, and supported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge with the greatest alacrity. The 23d regiment arriving at that instant from our left, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton having advanced with part of the cavalry, the enemy were soon put to flight, and the two six-pounders once more fell into our hands; two ammunition waggons and two other six-pounders, being all the artillery they had in the field, were likewise taken. About this time the 33d regiment and Light Infantry of the Guards, after overcoming many difficulties, completely routed the corps which was opposed to them, and put an end to the

action in this quarter: The 23d and 71st regiments, with part of the cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the remainder of the cavalry was detached with Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to our right, where a heavy fire still continued, and where his appearance and spirited attack contributed much to a speedy termination of the action. The militia, with which our right had been engaged, dispersed in the woods; the Continentals went off by the Reedy fork, beyond which it was not in my power to follow them, as their cavalry had suffered but little. Our troops were excessively fatigued, by an action which lasted an hour and a half; and our numerous wounded, dispersed over an extensive space of country, required immediate attention. The care of our wounded, and the total want of provisions in an exhausted country, made it equally impossible for me to follow the blow next day. The enemy did not stop until they got to the Iron Works on Troublesome Creek, 18 miles from the field of battle.

From our own observation, and the best accounts we could procure, we did not doubt but the strength of the enemy exceeded 7000 men; their militia composed their line, with parties advanced to the rails of the fields in their front; the Continentals were posted obliquely in the rear of their right wing. Their cannon fired on us whilst we were forming from the center of the line of militia, but were withdrawn to the Continentals before the attack.

I have the honour to inclose your Lordship the list of our killed and wounded. Capt. Schutz's wound is supposed to be mortal; but the Surgeon assures me, that none of the other officers are in danger, and that a great number of the men will soon recover. I cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable; between 200 and 300 dead were left upon the field; many of their wounded that were able to move, whilst we were employed in the care of our own, escaped and followed the routed enemy; and our cattle-drivers and foraging parties have reported to me, that the houses in a circle of six or eight miles round us are full of others; those that remained we have taken the best care of in our power. We took few prisoners, owing to the excessive thickness of the wood facilitating their escape, and every man of our army being repeatedly wanted for action.

The conduct and actions of the officers and soldiers that compose this little army will do more justice to their merit than I can by words. Their persevering intrepidity in action, their invincible patience in the hardships and fatigues of a march of above 500 miles, in which they have forded several large rivers and numberless creeks, many of which would be reckoned large rivers in any other country in the world, without tents or covering against the climate, and often without provisions, will sufficiently manifest their ardent zeal for the honour and interests of their Sovereign and their country.

I have been particularly indebted to Major-General Leslie for his gallantry and exertion in the action, as well as his assistance in every other part of the service. The zeal and spirit of Brigadier-General O'Hara merit my highest commendations; for, after receiving two dangerous wounds, he continued in the field whilst the action lasted. By his earnest attention on all other occasions, seconded by the officers and soldiers of the brigade, his Majesty's guards are no less distinguished by their order and discipline, than by their spirit and valour.

The Hessian regiment of Bosc deserves my warmest praise, for its discipline, alacrity, and courage, and does honour to Major du Buy who commands it, and who is an officer of superior merit.

I am much obliged to Brigadier-General Howard, who served as Volunteer, for his spirited example on all occasions.

Lieutenant Colonel Webster conducted his brigade like an officer of experience and gallantry. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's good conduct and spirit in the management of his cavalry was conspicuous during the whole action; and Lieutenant Macleod, who commanded the artillery, proved himself upon this, as well as all former occasions, a most capable and deserving officer. The attention and exertion of my Aids de Camp, and of all the other public officers of the army, contributed very much to the success of the day.

I have constantly received the most zealous assistance from Governor Mardo during my command in the Southern district. Hoping that his presence would tend to excite the loyal subjects in this Province to take an active part with us, he has cheerfully submitted to the fatigues and dangers of our campaign; but his delicate constitution has suffered by his public spirit, for, by the advice of his physicians, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovering his health.

This part of the country is so totally destitute of subsistence, that forage is not nearer than nine miles, and the soldiers have been two days without bread; I shall therefore leave about 70 of the worst of the wounded cases at the New Garden Quaker Meeting House, with proper assistance, and move the remainder with the army, to-morrow morning, to Bell's Mill. I hope our friends will heartily take an active part with us, to which I shall continue to encourage them, still approaching our shipping by easy marches, that we may procure the necessary supplies for further operations, and lodge our sick and wounded where proper attention can be paid to them.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aid de Camp, Captain Brodick, who is a very promising officer, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's countenance and favour. I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

Return of the Killed and Wounded, on the march through North Carolina, in the various Actions preceding the Battle of Guilford. Brigade of Guards. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 7 Rank and File, killed; 6 Sergeants, 57 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot. 1 Rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 10 rank and file, wounded.

British Legion. 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Sergeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 7 Sergeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

Officers Names killed and wounded. Brigade of Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel Hall killed.

23d Regiment. Lieutenant Chapman wounded.

33d Ditto. Captain Ingram wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. General.

Return of the Killed, wounded, and Missing, of the troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the Action at Guilford, March 15, 1781.

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brigade of Guards. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 Sergeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Captains, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff Officer, 3 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 143 rank and file, wounded; 22 rank and file, missing.

23d Foot. 1 Lieutenant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Sergeant, 53 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 4 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff-officer, 1 Sergeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 Sergeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 Sergeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Regiment of Bosc. 3 Sergeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 Sergeants, 3 Drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 Sergeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Yagers. 4 Rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

British Legion. 3 Rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Sergeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 13 Sergeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 2 Staff-officers, 15 Sergeants, 5 Drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 Sergeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

Officers Names Killed and Wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant O'Hara killed.

Brigade of Guards. Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart killed; Brigadier-Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Captain Swanton, wounded; Captains Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded, and since dead; Captains Lord Dunglass and Maitland, Ensign Stuart, and Adjutant Colquhoun, wounded.

23d Foot. Second Lieutenant Robinson killed; Capt. Peter wounded.

33d Foot. Ensign Talbot killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Webster (since dead); Lieutenants. Salvin, Wynyard; Ensigns Kelly, Gore, and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded.

71st Foot. Ensign Grant killed.

Regiment of Bosc. Captains Wilmosky, (since dead) Eichenbrodt; Lieutenants Schwener and Galle; Ensign D'Trott, (since dead) wounded.

British Legion. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. General.

Wilmington, April 17, 1781.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and arms taken at the battle of Guilford, March 15, 1781.

BRASS ORDNANCE. 4 six pounders, mounted on travelling carriages, with limbers and boxes complete.

SHOT, round fixed with powder: 160 six pounders.—Case fixed with ditto: 50 six pounders.

2 ammunition waggons—1300 stand of arms distributed among the militia, and destroyed in the field.

J. MACLEOD,

Lieutenant, and Commanding Officer of Artillery.

Extract of a letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord George Germain, dated Wilmington, April 18, 1781.

I marched from Guilford on the morning of the 18th of March, and next day arrived at Bell's Mill, where I gave the troops two days rest, and procured a small supply of provisions. From thence I proceeded slowly towards Crofs Creek, attending to the convenience of subsistence, and the movement of our wounded. On my way I issued the inclosed Proclamation, and took every other means in my power to reconcile enemies, and to encourage our friends to join us.

From all my information, I intended to have halted at Crofs Creek, as a proper place to refresh and rest the troops; and I was much disappointed, on my arrival there, to find it totally impossible. Provisions were scarce, not four days forage within twenty miles, and to us the navigation of the Cape Fear River to Wilmington impracticable; the distance by water is upwards of 100 miles: Under these circumstances, I was obliged to continue my march to this place, in the neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th instant.

I have been busy since my arrival in disposing of our sick and wounded, and in procuring the necessary supplies, to put the troops in a proper state to take the field.

Captain Schutz died a few days after the action, as we expected; but I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the flattering appearances, and the assurances of the Surgeons, Colonel Webster, (whose loss is severely felt by me and the whole army.) Captain Maynard of the Guards, Captain Wilmosky and Ensign De Trott of the regiment of Bosc are since dead.

Major Craig, who took possession of this place on the latter end of January, has conducted himself with great zeal and capacity, having, with a very small force, not only secured the post from all insults, but made himself respectable in this part of the country by several successful excursions.

I shall not trouble your Lordship on the subject of South Carolina, having directed Lord Rawdon, who commands on the frontiers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charles-Town, to take every opportunity of communicating to your Lordship, as well as to the commander in chief, the state of affairs in that province; as they are both officers of capacity and great merit, I trust that their conduct will have given satisfaction.

By Charles Earl CORNWALLIS, Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's forces, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the blessing of Almighty God, his Majesty's arms have been crowned with signal success, by the complete victory obtained over the rebel forces on the 15th instant, I have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, to call upon all loyal subjects to stand forth, and take an active part in restoring good order and Government: And whereas it has been represented to me, that many persons in this province, who have taken a share in this unnatural rebellion, but having experienced the oppression and injustice of the rebel Government, and having seen the errors into which they have been deluded by falsehoods and misrepresentations, are sincerely desirous of returning to their duty and allegiance, I do hereby notify and promise to all such persons (murderers excepted) that if they will surrender themselves with their arms and ammunition, at Head Quarters, or to the officer commanding in the district contiguous to their respective places of residence, on or before the 20th day of April next, they will be permitted to return to their homes, upon giving a military parole; and shall be protected in their persons and properties from all sort of violence, from the British troops, and will be restored as soon as possible, to all the privileges of legal and constitutional Government.

Given under my hand, at Head Quarters, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1781, and in the 21st year of his Majesty's reign.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour to Lord George Germain, dated Charleston, May 1, 1781.

My LORD,

By Lord Cornwallis's dispatches, which are herewith transmitted, your Lordship will be informed, that after the action at Guilford, General Greene, being obliged to retreat from before the King's army, turned his views towards this province, as the more vulnerable point, in the absence of Lord Cornwallis.

With this idea, on the 19th ultimo he came before Camden, having with him near 1500 Continental, and several corps of militia; Lord Rawdon having charge of that post, and about 800 British and Provincial troops to sustain it.

For some days General Greene kept varying his position, waiting, as is supposed, to be reinforced by the corps under Brigadier Marian and Colonel Lee, which were on their way, being ordered to join him.

Judging it necessary to strike a blow before this junction could take place, and learning that General Greene had detached to bring up his baggage and provisions, Lord Rawdon, with the most marked decision, on the morning of the 25th, marched with the greater part of his force to meet him, and about ten o'clock attacked the rebels in their camp at Hobkirk's with that spirit, which prevailing over superior numbers, and an obstinate resistance, compelled them to give way; and the pursuit was continued for three miles. To accident only they were indebted for saving their guns, which being drawn into a hollow, out of the road, were overlooked by our troops in the flush of victory and pursuit, so that their cavalry, in which they greatly exceeded us, had an opportunity of taking them off.

My Lord Rawdon states the loss of the enemy, on this occasion, as upwards of 100 made prisoners, and 400 killed and wounded, his own not exceeding 100, in which is included 1 officer killed and 11 wounded.

After this defeat General Greene retired to Rugeley's Mills, (twelve miles from Camden) in order to call in his troops, and receive the reinforcements; but as Lieutenant-Colonel Watton, of the Guards, who had been for some time detached by Lord Rawdon, with a corps of 500 men, to cover the eastern frontiers of the Province, is directed, by me, to join his Lordship, I am in hopes he will be able speedily to accomplish this.

It is to the several letters which Lord Rawdon has been so good to transmit me, that I am indebted for the detail I have now the honour to your Lordship; and which I trust his Lordship will hereafter conclude in the most satisfactory manner.

Admiralty-Office, June 5, 1781.

Copy of a letter from Sir George Collier, Commander of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Mr Stephens, dated Cork, May 25, 1781.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 18th instant, being detached in the Canada from the fleet under Vice-Admiral Darby, as a ship of observation, I discovered at seven A. M. a considerable number of English merchant vessels, and a ship and troop of war, which appeared to be enemies, a little to windward of them. On our giving chase, they tacked and brought to, to reconnoitre us as we passed, and then went off under an easy sail: The troop mounted 11 guns, and seemed full of men.

So soon as we could fetch into the wake of the ship, we put about, and continued the chase full seventy leagues, till dawn of day next morning. She thought proper to bring-to, and engage us, hoisting Spanish colours: It fell about this time almost calm, with a considerable swell, or the contest would not have lasted so long probably as half an hour, which it did; the then submitted to his Majesty's colours being a good deal shattered, and having a number of men killed and wounded. They dismounted a lower deck gun of the Canada, and shot off one of its trunnions.

We found her to be a very large frigate belonging to the King of Spain, called the Leoncinda, and the only one the Spaniards have ever had. She had been only six days from Ferrol, and was bound here (reason to imagine) to the South Seas expressly, but threw all the

papers overboard. She has ports for forty guns, yet carries only thirty four, they supplying the spare ports from the opposite guns: This ship was commanded by Don Francisco de Wenthuisen, Knight of the Order of St. Jago, (who had a commission to command all frigates he might meet with of his own nation.) It was with concern I learnt that this gallant officer lost his right arm in defending his ship; the second Captain is also wounded: Two of the officers are Knights of Malta.

St. James's, June 4.
This day being the Anniversary of the King's Birth-Day, the same was observed at Court, where there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment his Majesty on the occasion. At one o'clock, the guns in the park and at the Tower were fired; and in the evening there was a ball at Court, and illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy throughout London and Westminster.

From the London Papers, June 5.
L O N D O N.

ODE for his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.

STILL does the rage of war prevail,
Still thirsts for blood th' insatiate spear!
Waft not, ye winds, th' invidious tale,
Nor let th' untutor'd nations hear,
That passion baffles reason's boasted reign,
And half the peopled world is civiliz'd in vain.
What are morals, what are laws,
What religion's sacred name?
Nor morals soften, nor religion awes;
Pure tho' the precepts flow, the actions are the same.
Revenge and pride, and deadly hate,
And avarice tainting deep the mind,
With all the fury fends that wait
As tort'ring plagues on human kind,
When thrown in their own native light,
In truth's clear mirror, heav'nly bright,
Like real monsters rise;
But let illusion's pow'ful wand
Transform, arrange, the hideous band,
They cheat us in disguise;
We dress their horrid forms in borrow'd rays,
Then call them glory, and pursue the blaze.
O bind to nature's social plan,
And heaven's indulgent end;
Her kinder laws knit man to man
As brother and as friend.
Nature, intent also to bless,
Bids strife and discord cease;
"Her ways are ways of pleasantness,
And all her paths are peace."
E'en this auspicious day would wear
A brighter face of joy serene,
And not one ruffling gale of care
Disturb the balcyon scene;
On lighter wings would zephyrs move,
The sun with added lustre shine,
Did peace, descending from above,
Here fix her earthly throne;
Here to the Monarch's fondest pray'r
A just attention yield,
And let him change the sword of war
For her protecting shield.

Advice is received, that the Spaniards, on the 18th of March, landed 2000 men on Penafcola; but that the garrison was in so excellent a state of defence, and in such high spirits, that they did not entertain the smallest doubt of being able to resist any attack the enemy might make against them.

Admiral Lockhart Ross is sailed from St. Helen's, with two ships of the line and three frigates, for the north, to protect any of the trade that come that way.

When the last packet left Lisbon, it was reported, that three Dutch homeward-bound Bengal ships, very richly laden, were chased into Brazil, by some large English cruisers, but that they claimed the protection of the Portuguese flag, which was granted, and that the English kept at sea and blocked them up.

Letters from Holland say, that the Jews in Amsterdam and Rotterdam have had notice to quit those cities in fourteen days, and that if any are found after that time, they will not only be imprisoned, but their effects confiscated.

This morning the East-India Company received an account of the safe arrival of 12 of their outward-bound ships at their several places of destination in India; also of the sailing of five for Europe, and that seven more were speedily to take their departure.

Advice is also received of the death of Capt Webb, of the London East-Indiaman.

The Adamant, Wyat, and St Laurence, Edwards, are arrived from Halifax in the Downs. They bring no news from that place, but that all was quiet when they came away.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 5.

"Intelligence of the utmost importance has been this day received by Administration, respecting the designs of the Court of France. The substance is, That the Dutch, with a powerful squadron, are to make a descent upon the eastern coast; while the French, commanded by the Comte d'Estaing, with the Grand Fleet of France, are to make an attack upon the western part of England. Besides this plan, six ships of the line, under a commander of great experience, are to be sent against Chatham, in order to demolish every thing that may be found there.

"Six ships of the line are arrived at Cadiz from Brest, and another of 110 guns was daily expected. When Don Cardova has joined the French, their united force will amount to 36 sail of the line.

"By the most unquestionable authority I also learn, that an express has been received at Paris, from the Duc de Vaujoign, that the Court of France had engaged thirty pilots at Holland, to conduct the Dutch and French fleets to the English coast.

"News of equal importance has also been received, regarding the French operations in the East Indies. Six sail of the line, and three frigates, are sailed for Port L'Orient. The French have also blocked up the river Ganges, and have fifteen thousand men ready to embark from the Mauritius at a moment's warning.

"Besides these particulars, it is also added, that the French have undertaken, with another squadron, to convey the Dutch trade to the East Indies.

"In consequence of these advices, a Cabinet Council has been summoned; and every necessary step is said to be taken to prevent the danger to be apprehended.

"Wilmington, from whence Lord Cornwallis sent his dispatch, is a considerable town, in New Hanover County. It is situated at the fork of N. W. and S. W. branches of Cape Fear; at the head of the harbour, 15 miles south from Brunswick, and about 18 miles from Atlantic, E.

"Admiral Parker having failed from the Downs for the North seas with a powerful squadron, early on Monday morning, as the Dutch fleet reported to be cruising to the Northward, still remain in those seas, we may soon expect to hear a good account of them. The Admiral we hear has taken under his convoy all the ships for the Sound that were ready, and is to cruise in the North till the homeward fleet shall be collected and ready to sail.

Thursday morning, the Lord Provost received the following letter from the Mayor of Newcastle, by express, dated Newcastle, June 7. 1781, half hour past 11 o'clock.

"My LORD,

"I this morning received a letter from the Mayor of Hull, inclosing the affidavit of John Chesshyre, copies of which I have inclosed to your Lordship, and must request that you will be pleased to communicate the contents to the officer commanding his Majesty's ships in the Frith of Forth. About 60 or 70 sail of light colliers arrived at Shields yesterday, and saw

nothing of the ships mentioned in the letter. I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
JOHN E. BLACKETT, Mayor.

Copy of the Mayor of Hull's letter to the Mayor of Newcastle.
"SIR,

"Mr Chesshyre, Lieut. of his Majesty's ship Ariadne, now in Humber, was sent to me by Sir John Burlace Warren, Captain thereof, and has made the inclosed affidavit, which I thought absolutely necessary to transmit to you, and beg you will forward it to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. An express to this purpose has been sent to the Admiralty this morning by Sir J. B. Warren. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
EDM^d. BRANSTON, Mayor."

Copy of the Affidavit above referred to:
Town and County of ? John Chesshyre Lieutenant of his

Kingston upon Hull. } Majesty's ship Ariadne, maketh oath, that on Sunday last, about four of the clock of the afternoon, he, this deponent, being on board his Majesty's said ship Ariadne, about 30 leagues E. S. E. of Flamborough Head, saw a large ship and a cutter steering for the Head, to which the Ariadne gave chase. The ship then spoke to the cutter, which immediately stood to the southward. On coming within four miles of the ship, discovered her to be a large ship of superior force to the Ariadne, and from all appearances seemed to be a two decked Dutch ship, and supposed her to mount 50 guns; upon which the Ariadne hauled her wind, and the said ship gave chase to the Ariadne; but finding she could not come up with her, altered her course, and stood in for the Head again. The Ariadne then made sail for the Humber, where she arrived on Tuesday evening.

JOHN CHESSHYRE.

Sworn before me, this 6th day of June 1781.

EDMOND BRANSTON, Mayor.

The Lord Provost, immediately on receipt of the above, transmitted copies, by a special messenger, to Captain Macbride, commander of his Majesty's ship Arctis, now in the Road of Leith.

Yesterday the Rev. Dr Webster, one of the ministers of this city, received a letter from the Earl Cornwallis, giving an account of the death of Colonel Webster, the Doctor's second son, in the most feeling terms of regret, for the loss of that brave and much esteemed officer.

On Wednesday, arrived here, from London, and set out next day for his seat in the north, the Right Hon. James Stewart McKenzie Lord Privy Seal for Scotland.

Yesterday, the anniversary sermon was preached before the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, by the Rev. Mr Frame at Alloa.

We are happy to learn, that a battery is to be erected at Queensferry, and another opposite to it at Inchgarvie. These, if properly attended to, cannot fail of affording the protection to our shipping pointed out in a most sensible and spirited essay, under the signature of NERVA, inserted in our paper of Monday last.

We are informed, that a battery for six pieces of cannon is immediately to be erected at Dunbar, at the expense of the town.

We hear from Montrose, that the Magistrates have delivered two hundred stand of arms (sent them last war when Thurot was on the coast) to such of the inhabitants as they thought most proper to be trained to arms, and they are now learning the military discipline with great diligence. A proper example for the other sea-coast towns.

On the 27th ult. his Majesty's frigate Venus, of 36 guns, commanded by Captain Douglas, arrived at the Cove of Cork from Portsmouth.

The Hawk privateer, Captain Nicol Currie commander, is arrived at Leith, after an unsuccessful cruise of three months. We hear she was chased by a large French privateer off Shetland. An English frigate soon after came in sight, upon which the French privateer made the best of her way off, and the Hawk left the frigate (said to be the Profelyte) in chase of her.

A few days ago, a gentleman of Glasgow received a letter from an officer on board the Essex Indianan, one of the ships of Commodore Johnstone's fleet, dated the 29th of March, which advises, that they had arrived off Madeira the day before, all well.

Wednesday, Robert Hislop, who was condemned to be hanged at last Circuit Court held at Glasgow, for house-breaking and theft, was executed pursuant to his sentence. He was attended to the place of execution by the Rev. Messrs Thomas Bell and Robert Lothian, ministers. His behaviour was decent, and very becoming his unhappy situation.

John McLellan, who was likewise condemned for street robbery, and who was to have been executed along with Hislop, received, on Sunday last, a reprieve for 21 days.

Extract of a letter from Irvine, June 5.

"A vessel belonging to this place is just come in, the master of which spoke two of the Jamaicamen, belonging to Liverpool, on the coast. They had separated from the fleet about ten days before that. They had six ships of the line as convoy, and had taken a French 74 gun ship. Twelve ships of the line came through the Gulf with them."

Extract of a genuine letter from Greenock, dated June 6.

"We have just now received information, that the Jamaica fleet is in the Channel, all well, and that they captured a French man of war."

Several letters from the west country corroborate the above intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, June 6.

"The small French privateer, which captured two vessels off Bambrough Castle, the 23d ult. was taken by the Antigallican privateer of this port, and brought into Shields, with three ransomers on board. The Merchant armed ship was cruising to the northward of Timmouth this morning."

Extract of a letter from Captain James Langmuir of the ship Commerce, to his owners in Glasgow, dated Cove of Cork, May 26. 1781.

"This is to acquaint you, that I arrived here last night in a torn condition. I fell in with a French cutter of 22 guns between Dunganran and Youghall. We engaged her about two glasses. In that time we gave her nine broadsides, and made her sheer off. We were close alongside about pistol-shot. We received but little damage in our hull, but our rigging is very much damaged; four of our main shrouds cut through, four of our mizen shrouds cut, and the cape of the mizen mast drove all to pieces. All the running rigging abaft is cut. When she sheered off we had not a brace to our main-top sail; our ensign halliards were shot away; but we got the ensign

hoisted to one of the mizen vangs. Our sails are prodigiously damaged—40 shot through our main sail, and not a sail but has less or more shots through them. All this happened on Friday morning.—The night before, she ran a brigantine on shore at Youghall, and sunk her, and took another, which she ransomed.—My crew behaved very bravely, none are either killed or wounded."

Extract of a letter from Cork, May 28.

"Last Friday, the Canada of 74 guns, brought into Cove a Spanish frigate, called the Leocadia, of 34 guns, but pierced for 44, after an engagement of half an hour, in which the Spanish ship had 18 men killed, and her Captain lost his arm. The Canada suffered no loss of men, nor any damage, except one of her 32 pounders being dismounted. A cutter privateer of 18 guns took Captain Forristal, from Waterford for this port, last Thursday, off Youghall, and ransomed her for 1000 guineas; she scuttled and sunk a brig from Dublin in ballast, and attacked the Commerce from Glasgow, last Friday, off Ardmore Head, but was beat off after an hour's engagement, and it is thought her Captain is killed.

"Eagle, Petre; Liberty, Divine; Earl of Clanbrassil, Vance; and Elinor, Davison; four vessels belonging to Belfast and Newry, and were taken next day near Cape Clear, by the Lucius Junius Brutus privateer of Salem, as was also an English brig in ballast for Limerick, which the privateer sunk, after taking out her sails, some cordage, &c.

"A small ship privateer belonging to Bristol. — Haines commander, put into Cattlehaven last Friday from a cruise; she was taken by three American letters of marque, bound from Bilbao to Bolton: They took the guns, powder, &c. with the spare sails and rigging, from the privateer, and then suffered her to proceed."

The following letter was received by the Master of the Merchants Coffeehouse, Cork, on Monday the 28th ult.

SIR, **Ballinskellix, 24th May 1781.**

"About six o'clock this morning, John Pile mate of the Fanny of Bristol, and three men, landed at Bolas Head; they escaped, with their Captain's leave, in a small boat, from their vessel, which was chased by two French privateers, one of which mounted 26 guns, and the other 24; she was taken in a few minutes after they parted with her, between Bolas Head and the Skellix; her cargo rice, tar, and turpentine. She left Charlestown the 31st March last, and was bound to Bristol. I am,

Your most obedient humble servant,
THEOBALD SPOTSWOOD.

"P. S. The above privateers were three masted vessels.
"To William Blennerhasset, Esq; Collector, Tralee."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On Miss C——— & of M———

TO all the charms which youth can give to please,
Of face and form, of elegance and ease,
When each intrinsic excellence is join'd,
The feeling heart, the cultivated mind,
Why fondly ask to whom such praise is paid?
Why not pronounce, that C——— is the maid?

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the GENTLEMEN of the PANTHEON.

GENTLEMEN,

I WISH you would give out the following subject of debate, viz.

"What probably would be the consequence, if Britain was to abandon America, and to employ her American army as gainst the French and Spanish West Indies?"

Edinburgh, June 9. 1781.

Many favours from correspondents, articles of intelligence and advertisements, are unavoidably delayed, on account of the great length of the London Gazette.

SEQUESTRATIONS BY THE COURT OF SESSION.

May 15. William Bowie grocer in Glasgow.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.

June 6. Jean, Black, from Dublin, with goods.

SAILED.

Cumbreas cutter, Captain Crawford, on a cruise.

Jenny, Paul, for Drogheda, with goods.

Nelly, McIntyre, for Belfast, with coals.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

June 8. Rebecca, Gourlay, from Mulda, with tar.

Janet and Margaret, Muir, from Berwick, with grain.

John and Rosamond, Brown, from Colchester, with bark.

Anstruther, Taylor, from Christianlands, with tar.

Sloup Cospo, Green, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron.

Jean, Barr, from Inverkeithing, in ballast.

The French privateer Rohan Soubeiz, from the Roads.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 8.

FIRST. SECOND. THIRD.

Wheat, 21s. 6d. 20s. 6d. 19s. 6d.

Bar, 13 9 13 6 12 6

Oats, 13 0 12 6 11 8

Pease, 11 0 10 8 10 0

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

JOHN IRVINE proposes opening a School upon Monday first, the 11th instant, in Mrs Kerr's land, foot of Merlin's Wynd, Cowgate, for the teaching of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, after the most approved method. And, at private hours, Writing, Shorthand, and Church-Music, upon the lowest terms.—It may be depended upon, that particular attention shall be paid to the proficiency and morals of his Scholars.

Edinburgh, June 9, 1781.

THIS Day, I having been called before the Honourable the Magistrates of Edinburgh, on account of an advertisement published in my name, of a Fly or Carriage to run betwixt this City and Roslin and Pennycullock on SUNDAYS; and finding that such a carriage for recreation on the LOBB'S DAY is found fault with, I have laid aside the same; but will continue the Fly as formerly advertised on every other lawful day: And have published this notice by order of the Magistrates.

JOHN CLEUGH, in Pleasants.

SALE OF HORSES, &c.

And Grass Inclosures to be Let.

TO be SOLD by roup, at Lathrisk, near Falkland, on Friday the 15th June current,

A number of Work Horses and Mares; Labouring U—s of all kinds; Corn-fanners, and a Machine for weighing live c. 1 &c.; a great quantity of well-seasoned Wood, cut out for carts, &c. &c. ploughs, harrows, and other p—ces of a farm; a Stack of Pease, and some Pease and Barley threshed; some Malt; a Kiln of B—s, containing about 10,000; a four-wheeled Chaise in good condition, with tv e sets of Harnes.

To be SET for Hay and Pasture, FIVE INCLOSURES, and FOUR FIELDS of down Grass.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

NOTICE

THE GLASGOW AND STIRLING FLY

continues to run regularly every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Glasgow to Stirling, and from Stirling to Glasgow. Sets out at eight o'clock from David Wilson's, vintner, High Street, Glasgow, and from Edward Aikman's, vintner, Baker's Wynd, Stirling. Tickets, 7s. to be had from David Wilson in Glasgow, and from Edward Aikman and Edward Christie, at the Coffeehouse, Stirling. Each passenger to be allowed one stone luggage, all above to pay 9d. per stone.

Passengers may depend upon the best usage, and quick dispatch.

THE GLASGOW AND PERTH FLY,

By Kilmah, Stirling, Greenloaning, and Crieff.

SETS out from Mr Dunbar's, King's Arms, Trongate, Glasgow, and from Mr Campbell's, Crown and Thistle, Perth, every Tuesday and Friday, at six o'clock in the morning; arrives at Glasgow and Perth the same evening.

Tickets between Glasgow and Perth 7s. between Glasgow and Stirling 7s.; and between Stirling and Perth 11s. Uptakes on the road 3d. per mile. Each traveller allowed one stone of luggage; all above to pay 1s. 6d. per stone for the whole distance, and so in proportion. Small parcels by the same rate and proportion.

The proprietors begin business upon Tuesday the 12th instant. N. B. The Fly for Paisley and Greenock sets out from Mr Dunbar's at Glasgow every day; and a Coach to Hamilton every Saturday, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

CATTLE TRYST at Dunbeath, in Caithness.

WHEREAS the buying and selling of Black Cattle in Caithness has been attended with many inconveniences well known to dealers, as well as to the landed Gentlemen and their tenants in that country: For remedying these inconveniences, and accommodating dealers from other countries, a CATTLE TRYST is appointed to be held annually at Dunbeath, north side of the river, on the first Tuesday of August, new style, and to continue for the Wednesday and Thursday following. There is great abundance of grass for the cattle during the tryst, which will be pointed out by John Macbeath, factor for Mr Sinclair of Freewick, at Dunbeath Castle. There are also commodious public houses within a quarter of a mile of the market place. The roads are now exceedingly good for travellers, either on horseback or in carriages; and strangers may rely on every possible encouragement from Mr Sinclair of Freewick, the proprietor of the ground.

ASH, PLANE, AND OAK TREES.

TO be SOLD, at Applecross, close by the sea, a Parcel of remarkably fine full grown ASH TREES, with some PLANE TREES.

Apply to Thomas Mackenzie, Esq; of Applecross, by Lochcarron, Ross Shire.

N. B. There are also some OAK WOODS on the estate of Applecross, whereof the proprietor would dispose, on reasonable terms.

GROUND TO BE FEUED AT SEALOCK.

SOME ACRES of GROUND at Sealock, belonging to the Right Honourable Sir Laurence Dundas, Bart. lying betwixt the Canal and new cut of the river Carron, to be FEUED for BUILDING, according to a plan to be seen in the hands of Andrew Longmoor, factor for Sir Laurence Dundas, at Kerse.

Those who incline to feu are desired to give in their proposals in writing immediately to the said Andrew Longmoor, in whose hands will be seen the conditions of the bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, in whole or in parcels, The Lands and Barony of THORNBYDYKES, in the parishes of Westruther and Ledgirtwood, and county of Berwick.—These lands are computed above 3500 acres, all lying contiguous and compact, mostly arable, and all well tenanted, holding blench of the Crown. The free rent 701 l. 5 s. 6 d. sterling.

For further particulars, apply to Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the rental and title-deeds.

LANDS and COAL in Mid-Lothian to Sell.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of MONKTOWN, lying in the parish of Inverkeithing and shire of Edinburgh; with the Feu-duty of the Lands of Castleheads, and the Coal (whereof there are many seams of an excellent quality) under both the lands of Monkton and Castleheads. There is a convenient mansion-house on the lands of Monkton, situated in a most pleasant country, six measured miles from Edinburgh, two from Dalkeith, and two from Musselburgh. The lands hold of the Crown, and stand valued at 765 l. 10 s. 2 d. Scots.

For further particulars enquire at James Colquhoun, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session, or Mr Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

N. B. The House of Monkton to be Let till Whitsunday next, with the Park adjacent thereto, if required.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawton's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Monday the 11th day of June, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day,



The Frigate LE CALONNE,

about 400 tons, upon an easy draught of water, built in France for a privateer, only two years old, and lately commanded by Luke Ryan; is an exceeding fast sailer, mounting 22 nine and 6 four pounder guns, and 6 twelve pounder Carronades; taken by his Majesty's ships Berwick and Belle Poule. Is extremely well found in naval and ordnance stores; with provisions on board for 200 men for three months, and may be sent to sea in a few hours, without almost any expence.—There is no doubt of her being in all respects one of the most complete privateers which has been fitted out during this war.

She now lies at anchor in Leith Road, where she is to be delivered. Inventories to be had on board, of Messrs Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker at Leith.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawton's Coffeehouse, on Monday 25th June 1781, at twelve o'clock,



The French FRIGATE OF WAR

ROHAN SOUBIZE, now in Leith harbour built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or less, upon an easy draught of water, extremely well found in all necessary stores, and may be sent to sea at a very small expence; a most remarkable fast sailer, taken by his Majesty's ship Profelyte and Repulse cutter, after a chase of thirteen hours. Inventories to be had on board, and of Messrs Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

By Authority of the Admiral of Leith,



THERE will be sold by public roup, within the Court-house of Leith, on Monday the 18th of June current, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

The good SLOOP the JOHN AND MARGARET, with her Furniture and Apparelling, as she at present lies at the foot of John Wilson carpenter's building yard, in the harbour of Leith, burden about 40 tons less or more.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of the town-clerk of Leith; and the sloop and furniture will be shown by Mr Wilson.

SHEEP GRAZINGS TO LET,

For any reasonable number of years.

THE EXTENSIVE GRAZINGS and FOREST on the estate of GLENGARY, lying in the county of Inverness, extremely well adapted for sheep-walks, and sufficient to pasture annually at least Twelve Thousand Sheep. No fall of snow remains for any time on the ground, being near the sea-coast; and, by the particular situation of these Grazings, and the natural wood growing in many places, there is fine shelter for the sheep in the different glens or coires, whatever way the wind blows. The Grazings are at present in the hands of the proprietor, and may be entered to at any time agreed upon. Houses and other conveniences will be built for accommodating tenants.

For further particulars, application may be made to the proprietor at Invergarry House, near Fort Augustus, to William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to George Bean writer, Inverness.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June inst. between the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LADIFFRON or LENDIFFRON, lying in the parish of Monymcal, and shire of Fife, the free rent whereof is 115 l. 18 s. 2 d. 8-raths Sterling, and the price put thereon by the Lords, at which they are to be exposed, is 2665 l. 18 s. 9 d. 1-half-penny Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase of said rent.

The lands are holden blench of the Crown, are under lease, which expires in six years hence, when a considerable rise of rent may be got. Their situation is commodious, being within three miles of Cupar, where there is a good constant market, and within three miles of the port of Newburgh.

The conditions of roup, and progress of writs, are in the hands of George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of Session. And William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh can give more particular information about the premises.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by Judicial roup, within the Session-house, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wednesday the 20th day of June inst. betwixt the hours of two and six afternoon,

The REMAINING LOTS of the LANDS and ESTATE of DALDERSE, with the Fishings and Pertinents, in the parish of Falkirk and shire of Stirling, viz.

LOT II. The LANDS possessed by James Thomson (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watson, and the MILL possessed by Geo. Potter. The gross rent is 258 l. 18 s. 1 d. and the upset price will be 4437 l. 13 s. 9 d. 8-raths.

LOT IV. The FARMS possessed by John Finlayson (formerly Mr Gascogne's), John Ranken, and John Sand. The gross rent is 176 l. 11 s. 11 d. 7-raths; and the upset price will be 2995 l. 16 s. 5 d. 2-raths.

LOT V. The LANDS possessed by James Smith (formerly John and James Scyngours), and Robert Walker. The gross rent is 146 l. 10 s. 3 d. 10-raths; and the upset price will be 2486 l. 19 s. 6 d. 1-rath.

The whole of these lands hold of the Crown. They are of a rich soil, are pleasantly situated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the great canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet, or Alex. Ross depute clerk of session; and the said James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

LOT I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the parish of Kilmarnock, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and wheat at 12 s. and the wheat at 25 s. per boll. The whole of these lands are inclosed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, besides 51 and one half acres planting, which is some length, in a very thriving state, and not rented. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public post-road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, six measured miles from the former. There are several remarkable fine situations for a house, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Carris of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchasers, the above lands to be set up at 17350 l. sterl. being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

LOT II. The Lands of OVERDURDIE, in the parish of Kilmarnock, and county of Perth, amounting to 110 l. 11 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 167 l. Scots. These lands are mostly inclosed, partly with stone dikes, partly with ditch and hedge. There are 58 and a half acres planting on these lands, besides a right to the mill of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at least the half of the mill, being 112 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rented. These lands to be set up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 171 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchasers incline, lot 1st may be divided into two; eachmost lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the westmost to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be set up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progress of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Martin Lindsey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of sale. And the lands will be shown on calling at the house of Mrs Lauderdale tenant in Glencarse.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 4th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE, consisting of 600 English acres or thereby, lying in the parish of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, seven miles eastward of Glasgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be exposed at 10,000 l. Sterling.

This estate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all inclosed and subdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with serpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern mansion-house on this estate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large stables and offices almost new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive prospect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick seams of coal lying near the surface, easily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glasgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverses the estate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great success; and two more are ready for working; so the coal must soon yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is also a fine free-stone quarry in the estate.

III. The Lands of HOLE, consisting of about 44 English acres, or thereby, with a Superiority over lands yielding 4 l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, lying also in the said parish of Old Monkland, four miles eastward from Glasgow on the said turnpike road; to be exposed at 750 l. Sterling.

The Monkland Canal also traverses these lands, and they likewise abound with seams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, the conditions of sale, and a plan or survey of the estate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, who will show copies of the inventory of the progress, and of the conditions of sale, and also the lands themselves, to those intending to purchase.

SALE OF LANDS, LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Friday the 29th June inst. at the Mansion-house of Lainshaw, near Carlisle, The Lands of Upper and Nether LAINSHAW, consisting of about 140 acres of arable ground, mostly inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge, all in a thriving condition; with clumps of planting on the corners of each park.

The lands are pleasantly situated, having a commanding prospect of the Strath of Clyde. They are within a mile of lime and coal, which sell very cheap; and in the neighbourhood of cheap markets. There is a new-built house, with offices, on Nether Lainshaw, which will accommodate a private Gentleman's family.

The grounds will be shown by Mr Mure of Lainshaw; as likewise a progress of rights, which are all clear.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23th of July next, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

The following LANDS, within the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in different lots, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Estate of TORRORY, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright and shewartry aforesaid. This estate is inclosed, partly with very substantial stone-walls and partly with very thriving hedges. It lately let at about 580 l. Sterling per annum; but being now mostly out of lease, is properly laid down in grass. The situation of the estate is remarkably fine, and commands a most extensive and pleasant view of the Solway Frith and English coast. There is upon the premises an inexhaustible lime-quarry, which is excellent in quality, and can be wrought at a very small expence. There is likewise upon the estate a very commodious dwelling-house, with offices, granaries, &c. This lot intitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 7000 l. Sterling.

LOT II.

The Forty Shilling Land of BARNHOUSE, comprehending New Barns and Tartan, lying in the parish of Colvend. These lands are likewise pleasantly situated, and command the same extensive prospect as Torrory. They are let at about 140 l. Sterling, and are properly divided and inclosed. There are upon the premises a convenient house and offices; and this lot likewise intitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 2800 l. Sterling.

LOT III.

The Forty Shilling Land of RYES, lying in the said parish of Colvend. This farm is chiefly for grazing, but comprehends likewise a considerable quantity of arable land; and the whole is capable of great improvement, by inclosing and liming, which may be done at a very easy expence, and is let at about 50 l. Sterling. This lot likewise intitles the proprietor to a vote for a Member of Parliament, and is to be set up at 1000 l. Sterling.

The whole premises were purchased in the year 1768 at 15300 l. since which time a very large sum has been laid out in improving and inclosing them, and though the improvements have been executed in the most substantial manner, and the mansion-house and offices at Torrory built at a considerable expence, yet the present upset prices are considerably lower than the cost when the premises were unimproved, and no houses or inclosures made.

ALSO, at the same time will be exposed to sale, A DWELLING-HOUSE, being the eastmost of the tenement lately built at the west end of the Fountain-Bridge; with the Garden and Offices thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet. Robert Thomson at Torrory will show the lands; and the house at Fountain-Bridge will be shown by the tenant therein.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th of July next, between the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Town and Lands of KIRKTOWN EARL STRATHDRY, with the manor-place and pertinents, and tenants of the same, lying within the parish of Mains, and shewartry of Forfar, which belonged to the deceased George Pilmor of Kirkton, merchant in Dundee.

The proven free rent of the lands is 163 l. 19 s. 1 d. 7-raths sterling; and the proven value, at 22 years purchase, is 3607 l. 10 d. 10-raths.

The lands hold feu of a subject for payment of 5 s. 6 d. 8-raths sterling of feu-duty.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of Mr Stevenson depute clerk of Session; and farther information will be got, by applying to Alexander Duncan writer to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, upon Thursday the 14th of June inst. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, in the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS following, Which belonged to the deceased WILLIAM WILSON of Soothhope, writer in Edinburgh.

LOT I. The West Half of the Lands of Meddersmain, and half an acre of land adjacent thereto, inclosed with a stone dike, and consisting of about five acres, lying within the territory of the borough of Lanark. The proven rent, after paying all deductions, is 7 l. sterling; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, is 175 l.

LOT II. The High Shop and pertinents, opposite to the Cross of Edinburgh, on the south side of the street, possessed by Thomas Tibbets, hatter, at the yearly rent of 13 l. sterling. The proven value and upset price is 156 l. sterling.

LOT III. The Third Storey above the shops of that Stone Tenement of Land, and Garret, at the foot of Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, extending from Forrester's Wynd, by the scale stairs called Henderson's stairs, and the Cellar thereto belonging, consisting of two Dwelling-houses and garret, as possessed by Mrs Betty, at the yearly rent of L. 7 0 0 William Bain, at the yearly rent of - - - - - 4 10 0 Edward Watson, for garret, at - - - - - 1 10 0

The proven value and upset price is 82 l.

LOT IV. The two large Fore-cellars and Vaults lying betwixt the head of Borthwick's Close and Old Assembly Close, on the fourth side of the High Street of Edinburgh; the one possessed by John Wilson, at the yearly rent of L. 11 0 0

And the other by John Campbell, at - - - - - 11 0 0

The proven value and upset price whereof is 230 l. sterling.

LOT V. The just and equal Half of the Subjects lying in Hammermen's Close, Canongate, consisting of a large fore Tenement, two back Tenements, with two small and one large Garden, Gardener's House, and Hammermen's Convening-house. The free proven rent of the just and equal half of said subjects is 41 l. 12 s. 10 d. and the upset price thereof is 435 l. sterling.

N. B. The proprietor of the other half wishes to sell his share of this subject.

LOT VI. That New Stone Tenement, with kitchen, stable, hay-loft, and court, lying in Wilson's Court, opposite to the Canongate Church, possessed by Mrs Mansfield, at the yearly rent of 30 l. The proven value and upset price is 420 l. sterling.

LOT VII. A Substack of a Piece of Land lying at Crosscraighway, near Edinburgh, for 990 years after Martinmas 1767, upon which a tenement of land was built by Alexander Melvil, and possessed by him and others; the proven rental whereof is 10 l. and the upset price is 70 l. Sterling.

LOT VIII. An heritable Debt affecting the Lands and Estate of Carraig, in the Lordship of Knapdale and shire of Argyll, belonging to James Campbell of Carraig; the proven value whereof, at Whitsunday 1781, is 658 l. 13 s. 12 d. and is to be set up at that sum.

The title deeds of the particular subjects, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Stevenson depute clerk of Session, or Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.